

180

193

# THE MYSORE GAZETTE.

No. 45

Published by Authority.

of 1874.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
PART I.—Notifications by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.—Notifications by the Govt. of India	281—288	President of the Municipal Board, Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and Superintendent of Police.—Season Reports, Meteorological Registers, Postal Notices, &c.	467—480
PART II.—Notifications, &c., by the Judicial Commissioner, Superintendent of Inam Settlements, Deputy Accountant General, Controller Money Orders, Public Works Officers, Military Assistant, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Insp. General of Registration, Director of Public Instruction, Conservator of Forests, Deputy Surgeon General of Hospitals,		PART III.—Act of the Governor General of India in Council, &c.	Nil.
		PART IV.—Miscellaneous Papers.—Rules and Prize List for Bangalore Cattle Show	33—36

## PART I.

### Notifications by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

#### GENERAL.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 191.

The 26th September 1874.

The following Bye-laws of the Cantonment Municipality are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, extended to the town of Bangalore.

No. 43.—Any person easing himself either in the vicinity of, or outside or in any part of any public latrine, other than in the trench made for the purpose, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first and one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

No. 44.—Any person of one sex who shall wilfully intrude into any public latrine set apart for the use of the opposite sex shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty of five rupees for the first and ten rupees for the second and each succeeding offence.

No. 45.—No person shall use a public urinal for other than the purpose for which it is provided; any person infringing this Bye-law by using the same as a latrine or otherwise defiling it, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a fine of half a rupee for the first, one rupee for the second, and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

No. 212.

The 27th October 1874.

The following Revised Rules for remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs in Mysore are promulgated for general information in lieu of those published at pages 272—274 of the *Mysore Gazette*, No 13, dated 26th June 1869.

### REVISED RULES FOR REMUNERATION OF PATELS AND SHANBHOGS.

I. All official land, whether recorded as *inam* or *jedi inam*, or otherwise, shall be valued at the survey assessment of the same, less the amount of the *jedi* tax or other cesses to which it may be subject as recorded in the public accounts of the year.

II. Cash allowances from the Government Treasury, under whatever name they may be entered in the public accounts, shall be recorded at the amount so entered in the accounts of the year.

III. The sum total of the emoluments valued according to the above two rules is to be taken as the existing valuation of the emoluments of the office.

IV. The Officiating Patel and Shanbhog of each village shall hereafter receive for the performance of the duties of their offices, a remuneration in cash of at least the amount fixed by the following scale for these offices respectively.

#### *Patels' Scale.*

V. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenues of his village, three per cent; for the second thousand or any part of it, two per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond two thousand rupees, one per cent. In the case of villages where the collections do not exceed Rs. 300, he shall, in addition to the above percentages, receive a fixed annual allowance of one rupee when the gross revenue ranges from eleven to fifty rupees; of two rupees when the gross revenue ranges from 51 to 300 Rs.; or so much of it, when the gross revenue exceeds Rs. 250, as shall be required to make the salary up to but not exceed rupees ten per annum.

#### *Shanbhogs' Scale.*

VI. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenue of the village, or villages forming a Shanbhog's charge, four per cent; for the second thousand, three per cent; for the third thousand, two per cent; for the fourth thousand, one per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond four thousand rupees, one per cent.

VII. In addition to his salary the Officiating Shanbhog shall also receive an allowance for stationery as shewn in the subjoined table, and the Officiating Patel shall also receive the same allowance when he does not receive the extra allowance provided for in Rule XII.

#### Stationery Allowance.

Gross Revenue of Village		Rs. As. P.		
up to Rupees 20	..	1	0	0
21 50	..	2	0	0
51 100	..	2	8	0
101 200	..	3	0	0
201 350	..	3	8	0
351 500	..	4	0	0
501 700	..	4	8	0
701 900	..	5	0	0
901 1,250	..	5	8	0
1,251 1,500	..	6	0	0
1,501 1,800	..	6	8	0
1,801 2,000	..	7	0	0
2,001 2,500	..	7	8	0
2,501 3,000	..	8	0	0
3,001 3,500	..	8	8	0
3,501 4,000	..	9	0	0
4,001 4,500	..	9	8	0
4,501 5,000	..	10	0	0



VIII. The following table shews the amount of salary to be paid to Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs according to the preceding scale:—

Gross Revenue of the Village.	Patel's Salary.							Shanbhog's Salary.						Total including Stationary Allowance.
	Percentage.			Amount.	Additional Fixed Allowance.	Contingent Allowance under Rules VII or XII.	Total Salary and allowances.	Percentage.				Stationary Allowance.		
	Rates.							Rates.						
	1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand & upwards.					1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand.	4th Thousand.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	3	..	..	0—12	11—0	2—12	4	..	..	..	0—10	1—0	1—10	3—0
25	3	..	..	0—12	12—0	3—12	4	..	..	..	1—0	2—0	2—0	4—0
50	3	..	..	1—8	12—0	4—8	4	..	..	..	2—0	2—0	2—8	5—8
75	3	..	..	2—4	22—8	6—12	4	..	..	..	3—0	2—8	2—8	6—8
100	3	..	..	3—0	22—8	7—8	4	..	..	..	4—0	2—8	3—0	9—0
150	3	..	..	4—8	23—0	9—8	4	..	..	..	6—0	3—0	3—8	11—0
200	3	..	..	6—0	23—0	11—0	4	..	..	..	8—0	3—0	3—8	15—8
300	3	..	..	9—0	13—8	13—8	4	..	..	..	12—0	3—8	4—0	20—0
400	3	..	..	12—0	..	16—0	4	..	..	..	16—0	4—0	4—0	24—0
500	3	..	..	15—0	..	19—0	4	..	..	..	20—0	4—0	4—8	24—8
600	3	..	..	18—0	..	22—8	4	..	..	..	24—0	4—8	4—8	32—8
700	3	..	..	21—0	..	25—8	4	..	..	..	28—0	4—8	5—0	37—0
800	3	..	..	24—0	..	29—0	4	..	..	..	32—0	5—0	5—0	41—0
900	3	..	..	27—0	..	32—0	4	..	..	..	36—0	5—0	5—8	45—8
1,000	3	..	..	30—0	..	35—8	4	..	..	..	40—0	5—8	5—8	48—8
1,100	3	2	..	32—0	..	37—8	4	3	..	..	43—0	5—8	5—8	51—8
1,200	3	2	..	34—0	..	39—8	4	3	..	..	46—0	6—0	6—0	55—0
1,300	3	2	..	36—0	..	42—0	4	3	..	..	49—0	6—0	6—0	58—0
1,400	3	2	..	38—0	..	44—0	4	3	..	..	52—0	6—0	6—0	61—0
1,500	3	2	..	40—0	..	46—0	4	3	..	..	55—0	6—0	6—8	64—8
1,600	3	2	..	42—0	..	48—8	4	3	..	..	58—0	6—8	6—8	67—8
1,700	3	2	..	44—0	..	50—8	4	3	..	..	61—0	6—8	6—8	70—8
1,800	3	2	..	46—0	..	52—8	4	3	..	..	64—0	6—8	7—0	74—0
1,900	3	2	..	48—0	..	55—0	4	3	..	..	67—0	7—0	7—0	77—0
2,000	3	2	..	50—0	..	57—0	4	3	..	..	70—0	7—0	7—8	79—8
2,100 & so on to	3	2	..	51—0	..	58—8	4	3	2	..	72—0	7—8	8—0	98—0
3,000	3	2	..	160—0	..	68—0	4	3	2	..	90—0	8—0	8—8	99—0
3,100 & so on	3	2	..	161—0	..	69—8	4	3	2	1	91—0	8—8	8—8	99—8

IX. The salaries of officers fixed by the preceding rule form the minimum rate of remuneration; but an addition to the fixed portion of the officer's allowance, according to scale, will be made in certain cases specified in the following subsidiary rules.

X. When the difference between the total of existing emoluments (as found by Rules I and II) and that as fixed by Rule V or VI falls short of rupees 5 in the case of villages having a gross revenue of less than Rs. 500, and of Rs. 10 in case of villages having a gross revenue in excess of Rs. 1,000, this difference shall be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officer in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XI. When the total of existing emoluments is large, viz., when it exceeds the salary of the officer as fixed by Rule V or VI, 10 per cent of this excess will be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officer in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XII. In the case of towns, large villages, and villages in the vicinity of Railway stations, camping grounds, large marts and similar localities, the Patels of which are ordinarily called upon to perform heavy miscellaneous duties, an extra allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 per annum will be assigned



to the Patel (and where there are two Officiating Patels to each Patel) in addition to the salary of the office fixed by the scales in Rule VIII.

XIII. The gross revenue of the village, referred to in Rules V and VI, is the whole revenue leviable for any year before deducting any remissions.

XIV. Patels and Shanbhogs shall receive their emoluments by a deduction of the amount of the same from the assessment on their *kanulayana* lands, the same being adjusted at each annual jamabandi and duly shewn accordingly in the village accounts, to prevent complications. Where the assessment on their lands is insufficient for this purpose, the balance will be made up by their deducting it from the last instalment of revenue, before paying such instalment into the Taluk Treasury. In this latter event, the receipt of the Patel or Shanbhog for the amount of such balance as so deducted shall be considered equivalent to the payment into the Treasury of an equal sum in cash.

XV. The amount of quit-rent fixed on the holding of each share-holder is fixed for the term of settlement, but the total emoluments of the officers will be revised once after ten years, and will be modified according to the same scale in proportion to the revenues of the village as then realized.

XVI. When the assessment of the occupied arable land, (exclusive of alienations) in the year in which the settlement of remuneration of Village Officers is made, exceeds five-sixths of the assessment of the entire arable land (exclusive of alienations) in any village, the gross revenue of the year will be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officers.

XVII. When the assessment of the arable land, specified in the preceding rule, in occupation in the year in which the settlement of the village officers is made, falls short of five-sixths of the gross assessment of all the arable land (exclusive of alienations) in the village, then five-sixths of such gross assessment shall be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officers.

XVIII. The existing official emoluments valued as provided for in Rules I and II will be appropriated for the support of the officer in the manner specified in the following rules, and the balance of emoluments remaining, after providing for the officer, is to be disposed of for the future in the manner so provided for in these rules.

XIX. The emoluments derived from land as fixed by Rule I shall first be appropriated to provide the salary of the officer.

XX. When the emoluments derived from land are insufficient to provide the salary of the officers, the cash emoluments from the Government Treasury will next be appropriated to make up the salary of the officer.

XXI. Any deficiency, after appropriating all the emoluments from land and cash, shall be made good from the Government Treasury.

XXII. Any surplus on the existing emoluments in land and cash remaining over, after providing the salary of the officer, shall be dealt with as follows.

XXIII. If the emoluments derived from land alone are more than sufficient to provide the salary of the officer, the surplus shall be taxed by the imposition of additional *jodi* equal to one half the profits on the above land, the profits being the difference between the *jodi* payable thereon and a full survey assessment or valuation.

XXIV. Any surplus remaining out of the cash emoluments after providing the salary of the officer shall be at once resumed by Government.

XXV. When the official land of any office is held in shares, and these shares, with the amount *jodi* and other cesses now payable on each, are separately recorded in the village accounts, then the additional tax imposed upon the whole official land of the office under this rule is to be apportioned on several shares in proportion to the sum by which the full survey assessment of the land of each share exceeds the present *jodi* and other cesses payable on the same, as shewn in the following example, in which the emolument of an officer amounts to Rs. 30—0—0.



197

Names and Shares.	Survey assessment of the land of each share.	Deduct <i>jodi</i> cess now paid on each share.	Remaining profit on each share.	Addition to <i>jodi</i> in col. 3 apportioned on profit in col. 4 for payment of officiator.	Unappropriated excess of profits, being difference between cols. 4 and 5.	Additional half <i>jodi</i> on excess in last column.	Future <i>jodi</i> cess on each share being sum of cols. 3, 5 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kari Basvegauda's	16—0	23—0	...	...	...	...	23—0
2. Nimbegauda's ...	69—12	46—0	23—12	19—12	14—0	7—0	62—12
3. Basvegauda's ...	46—8	25—12	20—12	8—4	12—8	6—4	40—4
4. Lingegauda's ...	118—4	89—0	29—4	12—0	17—4	8—8	109—8
	250—8	183—12	73—12	30—0	43—12	21—12	235—8

XXVI. In settling the amount of *jodi* to be paid upon each share, fractions of less amount than  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee are not to be admitted into the accounts in accordance with the rule followed in regard to all survey assessments.

XXVII. Nothing contained in any of the preceding rules shall be considered as debarring any village hereditary officer from relinquishing his official land when so disposed; and every such officer shall, at any time, whether at or subsequent to the introduction of the settlement prescribed in these rules, be permitted to relinquish by written *Razinama* any entire field or fields into which official land may have been marked off by the Survey, and on so doing the relinquished field is immediately to be entered in the accounts as Government land, and the *jodi* tax payable by the hereditary officer is to be reduced by the full amount of the survey assessment of the relinquished fields.

XXVIII. The official land under the settlement prescribed in the foregoing rule will form no part of the remuneration of the officiator, who is to be paid wholly in cash, and the land will therefore remain in the possession of the sharers who may at present hold it.

XXIX. The charges of Shanbhogs will be redistributed so as to give each officiator as many villages as he is capable of managing. When more villages than form a sufficient charge are already in the hands of one officiator, he will be required to give up the surplus villages, for which one or more new officers will be appointed by Government. The new officiator or officers will be appointed from the family in which the *Hak* has been hitherto vested if a competent person can be found.

XXX. In all cases of incompetency of the officiator in direct hereditary succession, whether from age, sex, inefficiency, or any other cause, the next of kin, if competent, will be appointed; if no competent person of the family can be found, the nomination will rest with Government. Such nomination to hold good in case of a minority till the end of the year in which the minor shall attain full age (18 years); in other cases for 3 years, when the nomination will revert to the hereditary family if a competent person can be found therein.

XXXI. Any conviction of malversation in performance of official duties shall render the person convicted incompetent to officiate again, and shall deprive him, in cases of selection being vested in the members of the family, of any right to take part in such selection. It shall also be in the power of the District Officer to exclude the son of a person so convicted from any of the rights or privileges of the office so far as succession or election to the performance of the duties.

XXXII. The District Officer will be the sole judge of the competency or otherwise of the person on whom devolves the performance of the duties of an office.

XXXIII. In arranging charges, except in the case of single villages, as a rule no one officiator shall hold charge of villages with a collection of more than about Rs. 2,500, and when five or more villages are combined in one charge, no one officiator shall, as a rule, hold more villages than give a revenue of about Rs. 1,600.



XXXIV. In small villages where only one office, either Patel Shanbhog, at present exists, or where both offices are vested in one person, he shall receive the full salary shewn by the Shanbhog's scale, and 50 per cent of the Patel's salary according to scale, so long as he continues to perform the duties of both offices.

XXXV. In large villages where there is no Patel, or where both offices have been vested in the same person, a Patel will be appointed by Government, or the one family holding both offices may be called upon to nominate a separate officiator for each office as may seem fit to Government.

XXXVI. By Circular Notification of the Commissioner of Mysore of the 11th September 1835, lands of village officers held on condition of service to Government are declared to be inalienable by sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise. The provisions of this Circular will be strictly enforced.

XXXVII. The remuneration of the Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs shall be fixed on the scale for each, and the sum payable to each officiator shall be his exclusive perquisite, on which no other member of the family shall have any claim.

XXXVIII. The Patel and Shanbhog shall in all cases reside in the village or one of the villages constituting their charge. No Patel or Shanbhog shall absent himself from his charge for more than seven days, without previously obtaining leave from the Amildar of the Taluk.

No. 229.

*The 4th November 1874.*

The one month's privilege leave granted to Mr. E. H. Butcher, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in Notification No. 175, dated 19th September 1874, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 230.

*The 4th November 1874.*

One month's subsidiary leave is granted to Lieutenant R. L. Price, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 231.

*The 10th November 1874.*

It is hereby notified for general information that the Chief Commissioner has directed that a Cattle Show be held in Bangalore on Tuesday the 23rd February 1875 on the site known as the "Chigati" Tope, situated midway between the Lal Bagh and the Osoor road, and that prizes will be awarded by a Committee appointed for the purpose to the owners of the best description of bullocks, cows, and ponies that are exhibited.

2. A list of prizes and a set of rules in connection with the Show are published in English and Kanarese in Part IV of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 14th November 1874 for general information.

No. 232.

*The 10th November 1874.*

Deputy Surgeon General H. Young delivered over, and Acting Deputy Surgeon General G. Smith received, charge of the office of Deputy Surgeon General, I. M. S., Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, on the 3rd November 1874.

No. 233.

*The 10th November 1874.*

Mr. P. N. Purnaiya, B. A., delivered over, and Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B. A., received, charge of the 3rd Assistant Commissioner's Court and the Bangalore District Treasury on the afternoon of the 27th October 1874.

No. 234.

*The 10th November 1874.*

Under the provision of clause 2 of the Rules for the reception and detention of lunatics in Asylums in the Province of Mysore, published at page 204 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 8th August 1874, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen as Visitors for the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore:

1. The Commissioner of the Division.
2. The Deputy Commissioner of the District.
3. Dr. Henderson, Superintendent, Central Jail.

No. 235.

*The 12th November 1874.*

Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B. A., Offg. Assistant Commissioner in the Bangalore District, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd Class within the meaning of Section 19 of Act X of 1872, and vested, in addition to the powers conferred by Section 24, with powers described in Section 25 of the Act.

No. 236.

*The 12th November 1874.*

Captain H. C. T. Jarrett, v. c., Deputy Conservator of Forests, having rejoined from the month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 216, dated 23rd October 1874, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled from the 6th November 1874.

No. 237.

*The 12th November 1874.*

Mr. P. N. Krishnamurti, B. L., delivered over, and Mr. E. C. Shanmugavelu Pille received, charge of the 1st Assistant Commissioner's Court, Treasury and the Muzrayi Department, Mysore District, on the forenoon of the 26th October 1874, and of the Nanjangud Sub-Division Office on the afternoon of the same date.

No. 238.

*The 12th November 1874.*

Mr. E. C. Shanmugavelu Pille, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. Tirumalachariyar, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Treasury and 2nd Assistant's Court, Hassan District, on the afternoon of the 22nd October 1874.

"By Order,"

H. WELLESLEY,  
Offg. Secretary.

---

**PUBLIC WORKS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

No. 69.

*The 6th November 1874.*

The sick leave granted to Sub-Overseer Tirumal Rao, Nagar Division, in Notification No. 45 of the 24th August last, is hereby extended to the 16th January 1875.

No. 70.

*The 6th November 1874.*

The three months' sick leave granted to Krishna Rao, Temporary Mestri, Talkad Taluk, in Notification No. 62 of the 14th October 1874, is hereby extended to the 6th January 1875.

No. 71.

*The 9th November 1874.*

Sub-Overseer Linganna, Nundydroog Division, had privilege leave of ten days granted him with effect from the 14th ultimo.

No. 72.

*The 9th November 1874.*

Tolasingasami Naidu, Clerk, No. I Sub-Division, Nagar, has been granted 45 days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

"By Order,"

R. H. SANKEY, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,  
Secretary, P. W. D.